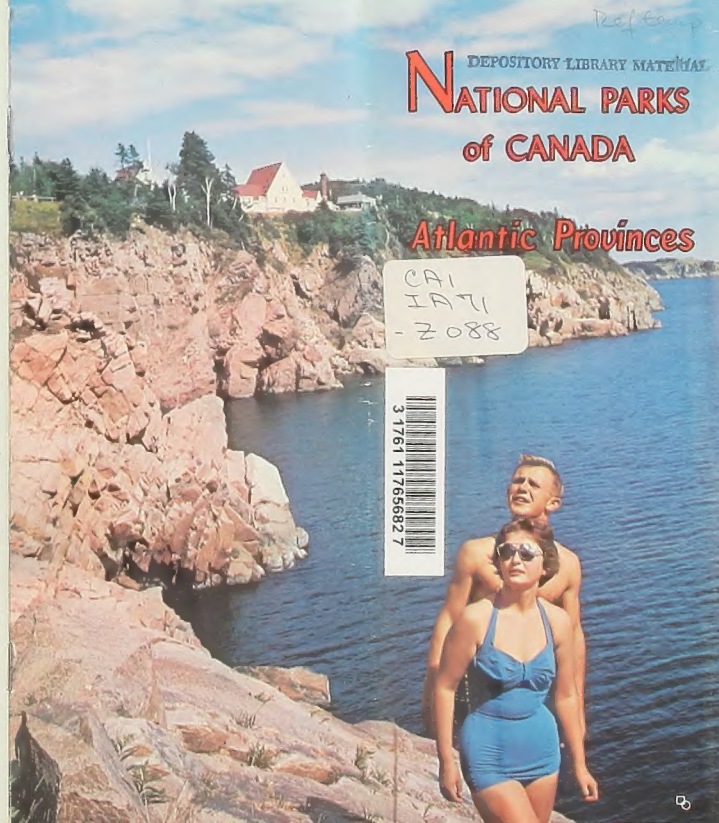


Golden sands stretch for miles in Prince Edward Island park



NATIONAL PARKS of CANADA

Atlantic Provinces

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CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

THE ATLANTIC PARKS, each maritime, each different, comprise a group of four eastern playgrounds in Canada's National Parks system.

Canada's National Parks are part of the Canadian heritage preserved in grand, unspoilt splashes on a vast landscape. From the sea-girt cliffs and golden beaches of the Atlantic coast into the lake-and-forest playgrounds of Central Canada, across the sweep of the prairies to the tall-country of the Rockies and Selkirks, 18 national parks provide areas of recreation in surroundings of striking natural beauty.

In addition, a system of national historic parks contains sites significant in the early history of Canada. These 23 points of interest recall, for visitors the times of early conflicts and the romantic era of North America's explorers and settlers.

The discovery of mineral hot springs bubbling from the slopes of Sulphur Mountain led to the establishment of Canada's first national park. From a small area of ten square miles at Banff, Alberta, set apart in 1885, the national parks' system has been extended until today it embraces 52 separate areas totalling more than 29,000 square miles.

Developed and administered by the Natural and Historic Resources Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, the system is being progressively expanded and the parks made more accessible and enjoyable.

Expert knowledge and assistance are always close at hand. Park wardens are on continuous duty to assure the safety and convenience of visitors as well as to protect wildlife, forests and flowers.

Under the program of conservation which has keyed the development of this national heritage, the attractions of the parks will continue, undiminished, for the enjoyment of all generations.

Published by authority of
The Honourable Mitchell Sharp
Minister of Trade and Commerce

CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS NATIONAL PARK NOVA SCOTIA

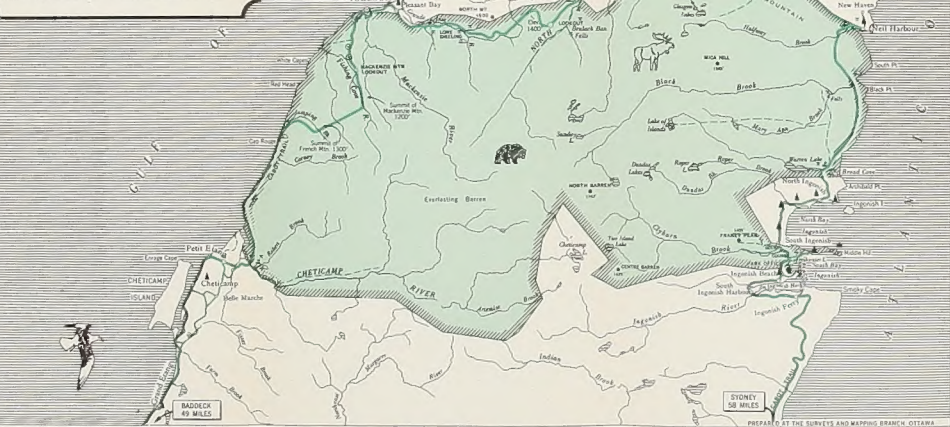
SCALE IN MILES

REFERENCE

- Park Boundary
- Warden's Office
- Highways
- Secondary Road
- Trail
- Nature Trail
- Viewpoint
- Accommodation
- Camp Ground

ROAD MILEAGES

- Baddeck to Margaree Forks 35.5 Miles
- Margaree Forks to Cheticamp 35
- Cheticamp to Pleasant Bay 14.5
- Pleasant Bay to Cape North 18.5
- Cape North to Bay St. Lawrence 32
- Cape North to Baddeck 35.2
- Cape North to Neil Harbour 11.5 Miles
- Neil Harbour to North Ingonish 11.5
- North Ingonish to Park Office 3.5
- Park Office to Sydney 33.2
- Park Office to Baddeck 35.2



CAPE BRETON HIGHLANDS NATIONAL PARK NOVA SCOTIA

Cape Breton Highlands National Park, an area of about 367 square miles, is situated in the northern part of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. It lies between the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and forms part of a great tableland more than 1,700 feet above sea-level. Along the western shores of the park the hills rise almost sheer from the Gulf, the upper slopes clad with forest growth. Streams running down to the sea have carved deep gorges that widen out at their lower ends to form broad valleys or "intervalles", characteristic of the region. The eastern shores are also rocky, but lower and indented with sandy coves and bays. With the exception of the plateau, which consists mainly of barren muskeg, the park is covered with a typical Acadian forest. From the sea, the landscape is particularly beautiful and the deep valleys, green slopes and rounded summits, broken here and there by rocky spires, are reminiscent of the Highlands of Scotland.

Near the park, but outside its boundaries, are little villages or settlements, inhabited mainly by families of Highland Scottish and French Acadian ancestry. These people, who depend mainly on the sea for their livelihood, have to a great extent retained their native languages and a rare skill in handicrafts, such as weaving and hooking rugs of native wool spun on ancient wheels. Cheticamp, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is the centre of the rug-hooking industry carried on by people of Acadian origin.

The island is rich in historic interest and linked with early exploration of the "new world". Perpetuating the memory of the Cabots, who made their first landfall on the North American continent along the shores of Cape Breton Island, is the famous Cabot Trail encircling the park. Verazano, an Italian explorer, and Jacques Cartier passed close to the island's northern cape about 1524. The Fortress of Louisbourg, now being extensively restored, is a reminder of Europe's early struggle for footholds on this continent.

How to Reach the Park

Cape Breton Island is accessible from the mainland by Highway 4 or by railway. A causeway crosses the Strait of Canso between Cape Porcupine on the mainland and Port Hastings on Cape Breton Island. From Port Hastings there is a choice of routes to the park. The eastern route follows Highways 4 and 5, connecting with the Cabo Trail and enters the park at Ingonish Beach. This skirts south of the Bras d'Or Lakes encouraging a detour to the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park, 25 miles from Sydney. From Port Hastings through Sydney River the distance to Ingonish Beach is 162 miles via New Campbellton ferry and Kelly's Mountain and 181 miles via Ross Ferry.

Highway 5 passes through Wyecocomagh and joins the Cabo Trail at Baddeck, which may be followed northeastward to Ingonish Beach, or northwestward to Cheticamp, 101 miles from Port Hastings by this route. The western route follows Highway 19 along the Gulf of St. Lawrence through Port Hood to Margaree Forks where connection is made with the Cabo Trail.

The Canadian National Railways runs a daily service to Little Bras d'Or about 20 miles west of Sydney, which is about 55 miles from Ingonish Beach. A twice-weekly steamship service is provided between Sydney and Ingonish, Neil Harbour, Dingwall and Bay St. Lawrence during the summer months; also from Mulgrave to Cheticamp. A daily bus service, from Halifax to Sydney, is operated by Acadian Lines.

From Sydney there is a year-round service to Dingwall, via Ingonish on each Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, returning the following day. Between June 27 and the Tuesday following Labour Day this is a daily service. Air Canada operates daily services from Moncton, N.B. to Sydney via Halifax, connecting with flights from the United States and other parts of Canada. From Sydney the park is reached by automobile, bus service, charter plane or by S.S. *Aspy*.

Visitors entering the park at Ingonish Beach should register at the park information bureau situated near the entrance. Those entering from the west register at the Cheticamp bureau. No entrance fee is charged.

The Cabot Trail

The Cabot Trail is one of the most exciting highways of the Atlantic coast. Through changing scene this smooth road glides and spirals in an oval sweep of the north of Cape Breton for 181 miles, 70 miles of which is through the national park.

Approaching the eastern entrance, the visitor crosses Cape Smoky at an elevation of about 1,000 feet and drops down to the Ingonish settlements at sea-level. At Ingonish Ferry comes the first magnificent view of the region — the rolling sweep of Klondike Mountain, South Ingonish Harbour, and Middle Head jutting out into the Atlantic. The road enters the national park at Ingonish Beach. Nearby are the park headquarters and accessible by a branch road are the tennis courts, bathing beach, golf links, and Celtic Lodge.

Leaving Ingonish Beach, the route continues northward crossing the golf links and passing the site of an early French settlement near the mouth of the Clyburn. Rolling woodland and streams course the road to Neil Harbour where fishing boats ride at anchor in a small rocky bay.

From Neil Harbour, a fine highway stretches to the Cape North settlement. Here, side roads lead to Dingwall, noted for its gypsum, and to Bay St. Lawrence and Capstick, small fishing communities at the northern end of Cape Breton Island. At Cape North the Cabo Trail turns westward up North Aspy Valley. Sunrise Lookout in Big Intervale gives a wonderful view. Crossing the Aspy River, the road climbs North Mountain, traverses the high land, and drops again to Grande Anse Valley and Pleasant Bay on the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

At Pleasant Bay the highway enters its most thrilling stretch, unfolding grand vistas of the Gulf and its rugged surf-washed shores. After reaching the summits of Mackenzie and French Mountains, the road glides down Jumping Brook Valley to the sea. Skirting the Gulf for several miles, the trail passes the reddish bluffs of Cap Rouge and traverses Presqu'île promontory before turning inland through a narrow valley to the park boundary at Cheticamp River. Crossing the river, the highway leaves the park and continues on to Cheticamp and the south.

WESTERN SECTION



PREPARED BY THE SURVEY AND MAPPING BRANCH, OTTAWA

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Prince Edward Island National Park was established in 1937 and is an area of approximately seven square miles. It extends along the north shore of this island province for a distance of nearly 25 miles. Its magnificent beaches are broad and smooth with sand dunes and sandstone cliffs rising from them. Across the mouths of several bays small islands and shoals give protection to the inner waters. The temperature is ideal, the air invigorating, and the water is warmer than at many points hundreds of miles to the south along the Atlantic coast. Supervised swimming areas are maintained at all principal beaches.

The park is composed of three main sections, each bordering the seashore. The eastern, or Dalva-Stanhope section, extends from Tracadie Bay to Covehead Harbour and contains the administrative headquarters of the park. The Brackley Beach section lies between Covehead Harbour and Rustico Bay. At present there is no direct communication between the Dalva-Stanhope section and Brackley Beach. The Cavendish or Green Gables section forms the western part of the park and extends along the coast from Rustico Harbour to New London Bay. The park area also contains Rustico Island, now being developed, lying across the mouth of Rustico Bay. The Cavendish area includes Green Gables, immortalized in the novels of Lucy Maud Montgomery.

Prince Edward Island has a character and beauty all its own. Situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence it is the smallest but one of the most beautiful of the provinces of Canada. Its amazing fertility, temperate climate, and pastoral appearance have gained for it the title "Garden of the Gulf." Discovered by Jacques Cartier on his first voyage in 1534, the island was described by him as a land "low and flat and the fairest that may possibly be seen," and "full of beautiful trees and

meadows." After more than 400 years this description still accurately applies to the island province, known to the aboriginal Indians as "Abegweit," which means "cradled on the wave."

The coastline of the land is very irregular presenting a succession of deep bays and inlets between projecting headlands and broad sand beaches extending for miles along the north shore. The land is gently rolling and intensively cultivated. Its red earth combines with the lush green farmlands to present a vividly coloured landscape.

How to Reach the Park

The province of Prince Edward Island is accessible from the mainland provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by modern ferry services, by steamship, and by air service. The Canadian National Railways operates a railway and automobile ferry service between Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Port Borden, P.E.I., all year round. An automobile ferry service is also operated between Caribou, N.S., and Wood Islands, P.E.I., from May to November. During the summer the number of daily ferry crossings is increased. The ferry terminals at Cape Tormentine and Caribou are reached by the main highways.

Eastern Provincial Airways operates three return flights daily (except Sunday) between Moncton, N.B., Summerside and Charlottetown, P.E.I. The Sunday service on these flights is two return trips from late-June to mid-September and one return trip the rest of the year. There are daily flights (except Sunday) between Halifax, N.S., Charlottetown and the Magdalen Islands. Eastern Provincial Airways flights connect with other airline services.

Visitors from eastern Canadian points and from the United States travelling by automobile to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, pass through the province of New Brunswick. The main point of entry from the United States is St. Stephen, N.B., from Calais, Maine. From St.

Stephen the most direct route is by way of Saint John and Moncton, over Highways 1, 2 and 16.

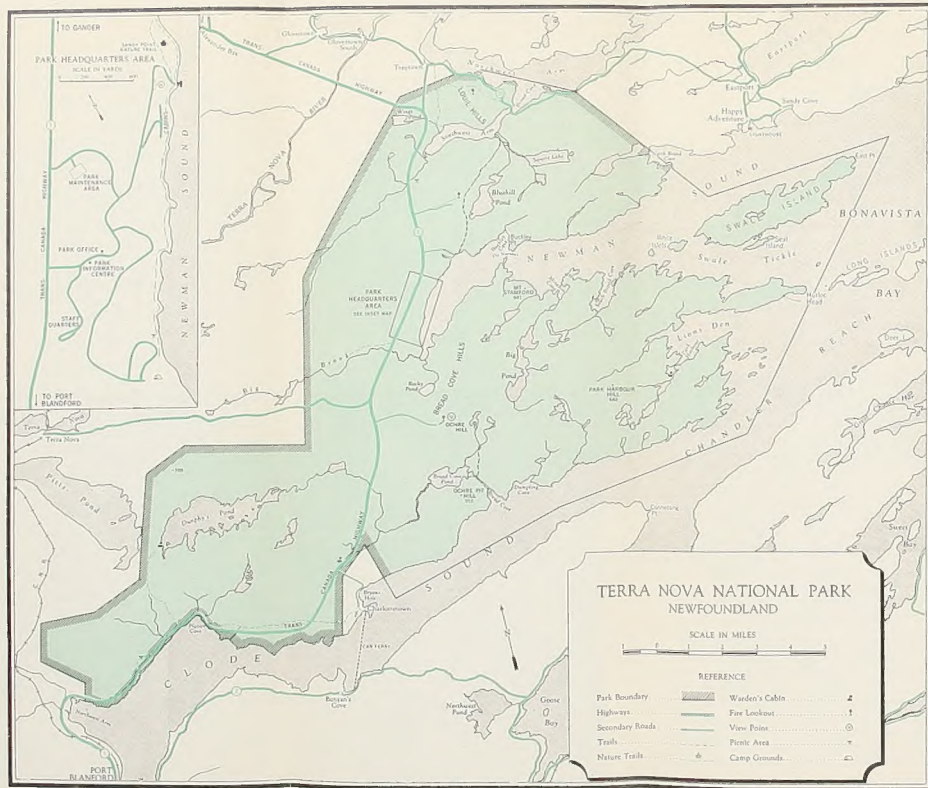
The Canadian National Railways provides a daily service (except Sunday) from Charlottetown which connects with the "Ocean Limited" and "Maritime Express" at Sackville, N.B.

Prince Edward Island National Park may be reached by highway from Port Borden, Summerside, and Charlottetown. Dalva Beach, in the eastern section, is accessible from Charlottetown by paved Highways 2 and 6 via Bedford and Grand Tracadie, a distance of 17 miles. Stanhope is 15 miles from Charlottetown via Highways 2 and 25. Brackley Beach is 14 miles from Charlottetown by Highway 15. Green Gables and the western part of the park may be reached by paved highway from Charlottetown, via Hunter River and North Rustico, a distance of 27 miles. An alternative route to Green Gables may be taken via Kensington and Margate over Highway 6, which crosses the park at Cavendish. The distance from Port Borden to the park by this route is 39 miles.

Green Gables

Green Gables, the farmhouse made known to thousands by the novel "Anne of Green Gables" and other related stories by Lucy Maud Montgomery, is situated in the western section of the park, within a short distance of Cavendish. For years it has been an unfailing point of interest for visitors to Prince Edward Island. A tearoom has now been added. The original building has been faithfully preserved in every detail and an attendant is on hand to escort visitors through its rooms. Many other points of interest associated with the "Anne" stories, including the "Haunted Wood" and "Lovers' Lane," are easily reached by paths and trails which lead from the building.

Development in the Cavendish Beach area includes an 18-hole golf links and clubhouse, dressing room facilities for bathers, supervised swimming areas, a campground, and a recreation hall where games, dances, motion picture shows and theatricals are held.



TERRA NOVA NATIONAL PARK NEWFOUNDLAND

Terra Nova National Park is situated in the eastern part of Newfoundland, west of Bonavista Bay, and contains an area of approximately 152 square miles. The park owes its natural beauty to the sea; there is no more fascinating place where land and water meet. The coast line is rugged with bold headlands extending into the coastal waters on either side of sheltered sounds, like fjords, some of which extend inland for great distances. This is the result of sea invading a rolling landscape, filling valleys and leaving the hills as islands. Glaciers at least 750 feet thick once covered the entire area and this makes it interesting geologically.

On the south the park is bounded by Clode Sound which extends southwesterly from Bonavista Bay for nearly 25 miles. Another picturesque extension of Bonavista Bay is Newman Sound. On the north the park boundary is formed by the shores of Alexander Bay.

The interior of the park is an attractive combination of forest, barrens and rocky hills. Numerous inland lakes, ponds and streams in the park offer opportunities for sport fishing.

How to Reach the Park

Terra Nova National Park is traversed by the Trans-Canada Highway for a distance of about 25 miles. This highway provides access to the park from St. John's, the provincial capital, to the southeast, a distance of 160 miles, and from Port aux Basques to the southwest, a distance of about 401 miles. The nearest railway station is Alexander Bay, approximately 15 miles from park headquarters. Visitors arriving in Newfoundland by air may reach the park from Gander over the Trans-Canada Highway, a distance of 53 miles.

In the vicinity of the park but outside its boundaries are a number of small towns or villages whose inhabitants depend mainly on the sea or on the lumber industry for a livelihood. Most of these communities are accessible by provincial



Visitors to Terra Nova park often arrive by sea

roads which link up with the Trans-Canada Highway. The nearest settlements are Traytown, Glovertown, Charlottetown, and Port Blandford. Opportunities for deep-sea fishing are usually available to visitors from the fishing villages near the park.

Park Administration

Local administration of the park is carried out by a resident superintendent. Park headquarters is located in a picturesque area at the head of Newman Sound, about midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the park. Park administration building, superintendent's residence, staff quarters, a public information

bureau, public wharf, accommodation for visitors and numerous other buildings are in the headquarters area. This is served by water, sewer, and electric power systems.

Visitor Accommodation

Accommodation in the park is provided by a bungalow cabin development having 24 units with housekeeping facilities. The cabins are situated in the park headquarters area on the shore of Newman Sound, and are operated by a concessionaire. A public campground near park headquarters has kitchen shelters, showers, laundry and other services. There are walking trails and picnic areas, docking facilities and provision for outdoor recreation. Hotel and cabin accommodation is available in Glovertown and Traytown; meals and food at Charlottetown.

Recreation

Hiking: The nature trail along Newman Sound provides both a pleasant walk and a chance to study the plant life and geology of the area. Longer walking trails from the campground along the sound to the wharf and connecting the cabin area are easily accessible; another leads to Salton's Brook.

Boats for deep sea fishing may be hired from nearby villages and also from the cabin concession.

Animals and Birds

In Terra Nova Park moose and black bear are the larger wild animals and are quite common. Other species are beaver, lynx, red fox, weasel and rabbit. Caribou are native to the island but are not found in the park.

Birds are numerous and both land and marine species are abundant, including the ptarmigan, bald eagle, fox sparrow, white throat sparrow, Canada jay, kingfisher, several warblers and the pine grosbeak. Along the coastal waters the dovekie, black duck, sea gull, tern, sandpiper, goose and loon are found.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Recreation

National parks in the Atlantic provinces offer a wide variety of outdoor recreation. Natural amenities have been augmented by many recreational facilities for the enjoyment of park visitors.

Angling—Freshwater and deep-sea anglers will find excellent sport in the parks. The most popular fishing waters and species to be caught are listed at the park information bureaus.

Bathing and Swimming—In Prince Edward Island Park broad, sandy beaches extend for miles along the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Cape Breton Highlands Park offers both saltwater and freshwater bathing; in Fundy Park there is a heated saltwater outdoor swimming pool. Dressingroom facilities and lifeguard services are also provided. The pool is open from approximately June 15 to September 15.

Boating—Boats may be hired for deep-sea angling or arrangements can be made to accompany deep-sea fishermen on their daily trips, at many of the fishing villages adjacent to the parks.

Playing Fields—These include well-equipped children's playgrounds as well as athletic fields for ball games and track sports.

Tennis—Courts are available in Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island and Fundy National Parks.

In the latter, where dressing room facilities are provided, fees charged are:

	Adults	Juniors (under 19)
Time		
Per half-hour each player...	.40	.25
Weekly.....	\$ 6.00	\$3.00
Season.....	\$15.00	\$9.00

Lawn Bowling—Bowling greens, in sylvan settings, have been built in three of the parks by the National Parks administration in response to the popular demand for this form of outdoor recreation.

Golf—Golf courses, designed by an internationally-known architect, have been built in three Atlantic parks. The 18-hole golf links in Prince Edward Island Park is laid out over much of the area made famous by Lucy Maud Montgomery in her "Anne" stories, and the renowned Green Gables farmhouse is open to visitors. Equally attractive is the 18-hole golf links in Cape Breton Highlands Park, winding up the valley of Clyburn Brook from a peninsula jutting into the Atlantic Ocean. In Fundy Park a 9-hole golf course has been built overlooking the Bay of Fundy. Attractive clubhouses are available at each of these courses.

The green fees are as follows:—9-hole course, one round \$1.25, two rounds \$1.75 or \$2.50 per day; 18-hole courses, \$2.00 per round or \$3.00 daily. Rates are available for weekly or seasonal periods with seasonal rates also available for juniors.

Hiking—The leafy trails, many of them winding up from the sea into forested areas, offer the hiker a variety of outings—some short, some requiring a day or more to complete.

General—Many other forms of outdoor recreation are available to park visitors. In Fundy Park, a fine amphitheatre has been built where plays, concerts and picture shows are held in the open. Community halls in Prince Edward Island and Fundy Parks provide opportunities for indoor recreation, including dancing, sing-songs and amateur entertainment. Various forms of water sports add variety and interest to a holiday in these national parks.

Handicrafts—Beautiful hand-made articles, including hooked rugs, woven goods, clever needlework, carved ornaments, and pottery are on sale in the area. These articles are distinctively Canadian in character and reflect a high quality of skill and imagination.

Accommodation

Hotel, motel and bungalow cabin accommodation is available within the parks, and there is a wide variety of tourist accommodation in towns, villages and hamlets adjacent to park boundaries. Publications containing up-to-date information including the name, location, capacity, rates and plan for tourist accommodation available in national parks may be obtained from park information bureaus or the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

Due to the popularity of the national parks it is advisable to make reservations well in advance with the establishment of your choice. The park staff does not make reservations or arrange accommodation.

Camping

Well-equipped campgrounds, some with trailer-court facilities, are available for the convenience of those bringing their own camping equipment or arriving in travel trailers. Details of location, capacity and facilities of campgrounds are given in accommodation booklets available at the park information bureaus or from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa.

Films

Films of Canada's national parks, 16 mm., in colour, with sound, are available from all regional offices of the National Film Board in Canada and from the Canadian Travel Film Libraries at:

680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.—10019
230 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.—60601
233 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California—94104
1 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1, England

Showings of nature films are made at various centres in the parks during the summer season.

Photography—Besides the wonderful scenic attractions of seascape and landscape in these parks, the wildlife provides many opportunities for interesting photography. The marvellous colouring, especially in autumn, offers excellent material for colour photography.

Wildlife and Plantlife

The National Parks Act requires that all parks shall be maintained and used so as to leave them unimpaired for the use of future generations. Consequently, all wildlife within park boundaries is rigidly protected, and hunting and the possession of unsealed firearms are strictly prohibited. As the parks are also game sanctuaries, visitors must not molest any wild animals or birds and their nests. Dogs and cats may accompany visitors into the parks. For protection of park animals, dogs must be kept on leash.

These national parks are sanctuaries for all wildlife species indigenous to the maritime provinces.

The area now covered by Cape Breton Highlands Park was once the home of moose and woodland caribou, but indiscriminate hunting had exterminated these large mammals prior to the establishment of the park. In an effort to re-establish the moose a number have been released in the park, and the beaver population is also being restored. Other wild animals include white-tailed deer, black bear, red fox, lynx, rabbit, and small fur-bearers.

Bird life is abundant. Bald eagles have nested there for centuries. Canada geese, ducks, gulls and spotted sandpipers are found along the coast, and ruffed and spruce grouse inhabit the woods. Predatory birds include redtailed and marsh hawks, great horned owl, and osprey. Most other birds common to the region have been observed in the park.

In Fundy Park, moose and black bear are the principal large mammals. Other species are the bobcat, beaver, lynx, red fox, muskrat, weasel and rabbit. Nearly 80 species of birds have been identified, including the great blue heron and peregrine falcon. Black duck and the common eider frequent the coast. Ruffed grouse and woodcock inhabit the area. A large number of warblers and song sparrows add to the wide variety of birds found in the park.

There are no large mammals in Prince Edward Island park but a number of the smaller animals, including fur-bearers, occur in the region. Many birds inhabit the area, or are regular migrants. Bank swallows nest in the Stanhope section, and Hungarian partridge are among the upland birds. Large numbers of blue herons nest or feed in the park.

The forests of both Cape Breton Highlands and Fundy National Parks are among the principal attractions, and the small wooded areas of Prince Edward Island National Park provide shade and shelter for camping and picnicking grounds. Tree species found in one or more of these parks include spruce, balsam fir, birch, maple, beech, poplar, hemlock, tamarack, ash, aspen, and sumach. Wild flowers and flowering shrubs grow in profusion and in blossoming time add colour and fragrance to the landscape. In autumn the gay and vivid hues of many of these trees and shrubs lend further enchantment.

Nature Trails

Nature Trails have been developed in selected areas to bring the wonders of nature closer to visitors. Labels on trees and shrubs identify species and park naturalists conduct guided tours in summer. Nature talks illustrated by films and coloured slides are presented in the evenings at park amphitheatres.

Parks Administration

All national parks in Canada are administered by the Natural and Historic Resources Branch. Local administration is carried out by resident park superintendents or, in the case of the national historic parks, by custodians.

Park regulations are enforced by the park warden service, assisted by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Compiled in co-operation with the
Natural and Historic Resources Branch, Department of Northern
Affairs and National Resources

Fire Prevention

Forest fires are among the greatest enemies of the parks and visitors are requested to co-operate with park officers in the prevention of fires. Smoking materials should be completely extinguished before being thrown away, and then dropped only on bare soil.

Campfires may be kindled only at places provided for the purpose and must be completely extinguished before campers leave the site. Persons camping out overnight, at other than established campgrounds, must first register with the nearest park warden and also obtain a permit to light a campfire.

Any fire observed by a park visitor should be extinguished if possible. Fires that cannot be put out promptly should be reported at once to the nearest park officer. A fire in a national park may cause damage that cannot be repaired in a hundred years. The trees in the park are a joy and inspiration and a sanctuary for many forms of wildlife that add beauty and interest to the area. It is impossible to protect these national playgrounds without the close and constant co-operation of all who frequent them.

For further information write to:

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| CANADIAN
GOVERNMENT
TRAVEL
BUREAU | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ottawa, Canada.• The Prudential Center, 263 Plaza Boston, Mass.—02199• 680 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.—10019• 102 West Monroe Street (Corner Clark Street) Chicago, Ill.—60603• 124 South Seventh Street (Northstar Center) Minneapolis, Minn.—55402• 1 Second Street (Corner Market) San Francisco, Calif.—94105• 510 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Calif.—90014• 19 Cockspur St., London, S.W.1, England. |
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